FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 23, 1854. [NO. 1951.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

[illegible] per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

LAND FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to sell my TRACT OF LAND, containing [illegible] acres, situated in the County of Robeson, [illegible] miles South of Fayetteville, and about half a mile [illegible] of the [illegible] road. There is a clearing [illegible] in good condition, with suitable [illegible] The remainder is densely [illegible] with first rate pine, suitable for Timber and [illegible], and within 4 miles of Big Rockfish creek. [illegible] lies level, and every acre of it is susceptible [illegible] and is well adapted to Corn and Cotton, [illegible] surpassed by none in this section of the county.

Any person desirous to purchase, call at the [illegible] and I shall be pleased to show the land, and [illegible] further information. NEIL DARROCH.

[illegible] 1854. 40*2t

SHOES.

AN additional supply of SHOES of various qualities, this day received, and for sale by
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Oct. 16, 1854. 40*2t

Shortly Expected,
Another Entire Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.
H. & E. J. L.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst., his negro man GEORGE. He is about 20 years [illegible] 5 feet 8 inches high, was raised in Richmond, Va., and sold to a negro trader a few months [illegible] I will give the above reward for his confinement [illegible] so that I get him again.
W. D. McNEILL.
[illegible]town, N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. 39 1tsw*tf

Large Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Trust to me executed by A. H. Whit[illegible] [illegible] the purposes therein specified, I shall [illegible] 14th of November next, expose to public sale at [illegible] Manufacturing Establishment of said [illegible] in the town of Fayetteville,

[illegible] Carriages,
2 [illegible], 5 fine Top Buggies,
2 [illegible] Buggies,
[illegible] Buggies with[illegible] tops,
5 second hand Buggies,
3 light Barouches and Rockaways,

And a great many other articles not here enumerated. Terms [illegible], three months credit on all sums above ten dollars.
JAMES KYLE, Jr., Trustee.
Oct. 16, 1854. 40*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854.

[illegible] and wife, vs. Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew.

Petition for partition [illegible]. To August Term, 1854.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew, [illegible] heirs at Law and Tenants in common [illegible] Henry Trawick, deceased; that the said [illegible] Alexander Dew, and David Dew hath removed from the State and are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in November next, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1854, and of American Independence, 79th year. Issued, 7th Oct., 1854.
40*6w SH'D H. HOWELL, C. C. C.

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.
CYRUS HARRINGTON, PRINCIPAL.

MISS ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out semi annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—lessons on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 5-*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the [illegible] for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best seasoned oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no [illegible] will be spared to make them equal to the best [illegible] Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
Band shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

HIDES WANTED.

I WILL give the highest prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, N. C.
A. H. DEWAR.
Sept. 26, 1854. 34-6t*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1854.

PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—It gives us pleasure to record the continued and increasing success of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, that important pioneer work of the kind in the South.

Tolls for the 6 months ending Oct. 1, 1854,	$13,109 95
Do. do do do Oct. 1, 1853,	11,451 03
Increase	$1,658 92

The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., paid unusually heavy current expenses for repairs, and left upwards of $2200 to be carried to the Reserve Fund. All of this is in the dull half year. The receipts of the next will of course be materially larger.

We understand that the Road is now in good order.

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road has declared a dividend of *four* per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 10th Nov.

What a migratory people ours must be! There are natives of North Carolina in every State and Territory in the Union, from Maine to Minnesota. By the Census of 1850 it appears that no less than 283,077 natives of North Carolina were living in other States and Territories. They had scattered themselves as follows:

In Maine	27	In Louisiana	2,923
New Hampshire	10	Texas	5,115
Vermont	7	Arkansas	8,772
Massachusetts	196	Tennessee	72,027
Rhode Island	76	Kentucky	14,279
Connecticut	95	Ohio	4,807
New York	673	Michigan	312
New Jersey	98	Indiana	33,175
Pennsylvania	409	Illinois	13,851
Delaware	18	Missouri	17,009
Maryland	225	Iowa	2,589
Dist Columbia	160	Wisconsin	322
Virginia	7,343	California	1,027
S. Carolina	6,173	Minnesota	6
Georgia	37,522	Oregon	201
Florida	3,537	Utah	92
Alabama	28,521	New Mexico	13
Mississippi	21,487		

What a deal of wealth has our State lost by the departure of so many of her native born citizens! How has her improvement been retarded! How education obstructed! How her property depreciated! How her political power curtailed!

But her influence has been, we know, happily felt in other States, especially in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The following, from the Richmond Whig, expresses our feelings on the result of the late elections. The Administration is beaten, but who and what have triumphed? is a question to be solved before we have any rejoicings to indulge:

The Elections and the Northern Democracy.—As yet, we have no rejoicings to utter over the result of recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, only in so far as it involves the defeat and condemnation of the weakest and corruptest Administration our annals have ever known. We shall reserve any expression of gratification until we ascertain what effect this result is to have upon the destinies of the Union and the welfare of the South. In the present excited and frantic condition of the public mind at the North, we are frank to confess, that we look with painful apprehension upon the triumph of either party. Both are equally tainted with the corruptions of Free-soilism, both are actuated by a like sentiment of hostility to Southern institutions, and both, as a mass, are equally unsafe, unreliable, and unworthy to be trusted. There are individuals and small fragments of both parties there, whose conservatism, patriotism and fidelity to the guarantees of the Constitution and the rights of the States we promptly acknowledge and freely commend. But these are few and almost powerless for good in resisting the flow of that fearful torrent which is setting in so threateningly against the institutions of the South and the palladium of our liberties. We, therefore, under existing circumstances, take no pleasure in the triumph of either of the great political parties of the North.

OHIO.—In 60 counties the independent ticket has 65,000 majority over the Locofoco ticket. It is supposed the majority will reach 90,000. All the members elect to Congress are anti-administration.

INDIANA.—All but two of the members elect to Congress are anti-administration.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whig candidate for Governor is ahead 33,337, so far as heard from. 7 Locofocos and 18 opposition have been elected to Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Messrs. Aiken, McQueen, Brooks, Orr, Keith and Boyce, have all been re-elected to Congress.

A writer in the Fayetteville Observer in attempting to show the amount of capital in the different Banks of this State, has made a mistake in regard to the capital of the Wadesborough Bank. It is $250,000, instead of $119,950.13.
Wadesboro' Star.

The writer of the article spoken of was aware that the authorised capital of the Bank was $250,000; but so was the authorised capital of the Bank of Fayetteville $800,000. As he knew that the actual paid up capital of the latter was, however, only $380,000, so he found, by the report of the Bank of Wadesborough to the Governor of Jan'y 6, 1852, that the capital reported was $119,950.13. He had no other source of information, and does not now know whether the whole amount of $250,000 has been paid up.

VERMONT SENATORS.—Lawrence Brainerd, free-soiler, and Jacob Collamore, whig, have been elected Senators in Congress from Vermont.

The name of the Post Office heretofore called Pine Hill, in Richmond county, has been changed to Mangum—W. Smith, Postmaster.

MR. KERR'S SPEECH.—Among the strangest things that have lately come under our observation, is the following statement of sentiments attributed to the Hon. John Kerr, in his speech at Yanceyville, a few weeks ago:—

"Mr. Kerr passed a high eulogy upon the name of Stephen A. Douglas, a man whose noble conduct commended him to the admiration of every Southern man, and the friends of the Union wherever found. He had literally sacrificed himself by his support of the Nebraska Bill, and he viewed that man as one of the few *disinterested* patriots of the day, whose actions were uninfluenced by ambition for the Presidency. He noticed the hot opposition of the Northern Whigs to the Nebraska bill and declared that there were but few if any of them the South could trust upon the great question of slavery."

We have looked for a contradiction from some quarter of the above statement. But see none. It seemed to us incredible that any one, and particularly a gentleman of Mr. Kerr's talents and opportunities for observation, could have arrived at the conclusion that Stephen A. Douglas is a "*disinterested* patriot, whose actions were uninfluenced by ambition for the Presidency." If the occasion had been one justifying irony, we should have concluded that Mr. Kerr was in that mode putting in the strongest light the ambition of a corrupt and scheming politician. And we must still think, indeed, that such was his meaning, and that he has been misunderstood by his reporter. How could it be otherwise, in view of the significant question asked by Douglas of his constituents, "Is there any man here who is in favor of legalizing slavery South of ANY line?"

Besides, it is well known that Mr. Douglas originally introduced the Nebraska bill without any provision to repeal the Missouri compromise, but with an express declaration that he did not propose to interfere with that compromise, one way or the other; and it was only after Mr. Dixon of Kentucky had proposed it that he gave way on that point, the only one which was considered favorable to the South.

But, be Mr. Kerr's opinions what they may, we see no reason, with all our respect for him, to change our settled opinion of Douglas, which is, that he is one of the very worst Locofocos, and most dangerous demagogues, that the whole country, north or south, can show. And as an offset to Mr. Kerr's opinions, we present the following from the Charleston Mercury, which, though as little Whigish as any paper of our acquaintance, is in the habit of speaking its honest sentiments, regardless of party; and thus gives its opinion of Douglas and his fellow demagogues of the North:—

"*Northern Democrats and Slavery.*—The people of the South should understand on what grounds the Democrats in the Free States are defending the Nebraska Act. They support it as an Anti-Slavery measure. They assert that the Free States, in consequence of their greater capacity for colonization, will take possession of all the North West Territory, and therefore, that the Missouri Compromise, which secured all of that Territory lying South of the Latitude of 36° 30', was a Slavery measure. It secured, they say, to the South, for their colonization, with their slaves, some five or six States; that the repeal of this Compromise, by the Nebraska Act, has opened all this territory to the colonization of the Free States; and that those who uphold this act, are therefore, the true Anti-Slavery men. Thus, both parties at the North are seeking success by denouncing the institution of Slavery. No party defends it; and no party upholds the Nebraska Act, on the score of justice to the South. All claim to be Anti-Slavery men, and to pursue the course best calculated to exclude Slavery from our Territories, and to weaken the position of the Southern States."
Charleston Mercury.

DOUGLAS AT HOME.—Senator Breese, of Illinois, has commenced a furious war upon his colleague Douglas. And what, the reader will ask, is the foundation of a quarrel between two such thorough Locofocos? The Southern admirer of Douglas will of course conclude that it is all about Nebraska. But let him hear Judge Breese, and his opinion of the fidelity of Douglas to the South and to the Union may be somewhat shaken. In a public speech at Springfield, Illinois,—

"Judge Breese opened a merciless attack on Senator Douglas. He denounced him as a traitor to the Democratic party of Illinois, in that he has recommended, and caused to be appointed to the best offices in the State, noisy and hated abolitionists—men who had borne aloft the infamous banner of *Abolitionism* in former political contests, thus proving themselves enemies of the Democratic party, and traitors to the country. He alluded to District Attorney Hoyne, the chief of these scandalous abolition appointments, and spoke of such Democrats as Manning, Purple, &c., who had been put aside to reward this abolition demagogue, Hoyne.

"Judge Breese went through the whole list of the abolition appointments of Douglas & Pierce in Illinois, and contended that they were insulting to the Democratic party of Illinois, who had true men enough to fill all such offices, and that they were disgraceful to the State. He held Senator Douglas responsible for these appointments, and the State knew he was responsible for them.

"Judge Breese next examined and condemned in most emphatic and unmeasured language, the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise." He had regarded that Compromise (as Judge Douglas once did,) as a "Sacred thing," and he would have lost his right arm rather than raise it "ruthlessly" against that old and honored compact. He denounced the repeal—declared that it was uncalled for by the country, unsolicited by any State, an outrage on the sentiments of the people of Illinois, and perilous to the Union. When he considered the loathing of the people of Illinois for the measure, and the destruction of the country's peace occasioned by the repeal, he was constrained to declare Senator Douglas to be a traitor to his constituents, and to the Union. He could find no milder terms in which properly to characterize his conduct.

"Douglas, he said, had lit a fire which threatened to burn down the fair temple of American Liberty, but he trusted in God that it would end in consuming himself only! Judge Breese spoke about an hour, and the foregoing is a sample. He was immensely cheered. Col. Dick Taylor, an old line Democrat, gave Douglas a terrible scourging. And at night, Judge Trumbull, next to Douglas the ablest Democrat in the State, opened a powerful and destructive battery on Douglas and the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise."

Such is the man who is lauded for his devotion to the South by nearly all the Locofocos, *and by one Whig*, in North Carolina. Inducing Pierce to remove sound men and put in Abolitionists, even in the office of District Attorney, in which, of all others in Illinois, their abolitionism can be made most hurtful to the South. The man who is denounced *at home* for promoting abolitionists, is worthy of no regard at the South.

GREAT BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA.

Utter Annihilation of the Russians.—Ten Ships of War sunk.—Fall of Sevastopol.—City in Flames.—Ten thousand French and English killed.—Eighteen thousand Russians killed—twenty-two thousand prisoners.—One thousand guns captured.

The U. S. mail steam ship *Baltic*, Captain Comstock, has arrived at New York, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th inst.

Her intelligence is of a highly important character.

A great battle had been fought in the Crimea on the heights above Sevastopol, whence the allies fired the town and sunk ten ships of war in the harbor.

Sevastopol had fallen, and the city was in flames.

The engagement was very sanguinary—10,000 French and English having been killed and 18,000 Russians.

Prince Napoleon behaved very gallantly, and had two horses shot under him.

Twenty-two thousand prisoners and one thousand guns were captured.

The struggle commenced the 21st of September, on the Alma river, some 15 or 20 miles from Sebastopol. The entrenched camp of the Russians on these heights, containing 50,000 men, including a large amount of artillery and cavalry, was carried at the point of the bayonet, after a desperate fight of four hours. The Allies lost in this engagement 2,800 in killed and wounded, and the Russians 6,000. No British general officer was disabled, but the French Gen. Thomasson is supposed to be fatally wounded. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person.

Most if not all of these details are reported on the authority of official despatches. Private despatches state, in addition, that the Russians, under the immediate command of Prince Menschikoff, rallied on the plains of Kalantai, near the River Katscha, on the 23d of September, and again gave battle to the allies. This engagement lasted several hours, and was very sanguinary. It ended in the total defeat of the Russians, who were pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol. Here they once more rallied and gave their invaders a third battle on the 24th. But, the fortune of war being still against them, they were a third time defeated. They then fled into Sebastopol.

On the 25th of September Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and, after an obstinate defence, was carried by storm. The Allies then bombarded the city and fleet. Ten Russian ships of the line were burnt and sunk. The remaining forts were carried one after another, by which 800 guns were silenced, and 22,000 prisoners taken. The Russian loss, in Sebastopol alone, in killed and wounded, is estimated at not less than 18,000 men.

Prince Menschikoff, with the scattered remains of his force, retired to a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships, unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The Allied Generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity gave him six hours for consideration. The latest despatch says that Menschikoff finally relinquished the unequal contest by surrendering, and that the British and French flags now wave over Sebastopol.

How the numbers in this great battle precisely stood, we know not; but all the incentives that could stimulate the soul of man to fight to the last extremity existed on both sides. On the side of the Allies, it was the first time that the battalions of Gaul and Britain had ever fought under the same banner, and the emulation, the rivalry of the two nations to eclipse by daring achievement and indomitable courage, might be expected to make their charges irresistible; while the motives of country, inflamed by resentment and pride, and native courage, would make the Russian host unconquerable by any thing but death itself. The affair was a dreadful one, doubtless; but what will follow this great trial of strength we are yet to learn.

The result has caused universal rejoicing in England and France; and, it may be inferred, a feeling the reverse of this throughout Russia. Upon any other nation such a disaster might be deemed overwhelming; but it is not improbable that with her this invasion will only have the effect of arousing new energies and stimulating to more energetic efforts, not only for defence, but for desperate retaliation.

The official details of these battles were not expected to reach the British Goverment before the 6th of the present month; and since the above was put in type, we have received other accounts from the seat of war. It is represented, on the one hand, that recent despatches from Russia intimate that its army had suffered some reverses in the Crimea; whilst, on the other, it is asserted, on the authority of a despatch from Berlin, that Menschikoff had telegraphed to St. Petersburgh on the 25th that he had withdrawn his troops unmolested from before Sebastopol and moved towards Balektchi serais, there to await reinforcements. This Berlin despatch adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up to the 26th ultimo.

Other items of intelligence forwarded to us state that the Austrian ambassador at Paris has expressed satisfaction on behalf of his Government at the success of the Allies in the Crimea; that the order for the return of the French fleet from the Baltic has been countermanded; that Cronstadt is seriously menaced; that Napier's fleet was before Revel on the 23d of September; that an attack on Bessarabia was contemplated; that the Russians were concentrating in the neighborhood of Ismail; and that all the movements of the Turkish army indicate a winter campaign.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Inquiries are made why certain articles are excluded from the list of premiums offered at the approaching Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society.

On looking over the list since it was published, articles are omitted which ought to have been inserted. This was not intentional.

The difficulty of obtaining a suitable piece of ground; of collecting money to pay for the land, the fencing, buildings, &c., almost made the Committee decline holding a Fair this Fall; but they felt anxious to make a beginning in this county.

It is hoped that all will send in what they can, under the belief that the Committee will yet assign premiums to the most meritorious articles.

The Committee rely on the Ladies of our town and county to give their aid, and add a charm to the exhibition by their presence and assistance.

COMMITTEE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, at the recent session in Fayetteville, unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to the citizens of Fayetteville, for the generous hospitality extended to us during our session in this place.

Also, to the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations, for the use of their houses of worship, so kindly tendered to us.

Also, to Cross Creek Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in this town, for the use of their Hall and Library, so kindly tendered to us.

Also, to the Editor and Proprietor of the "North Carolinian," published in this town, for the copies of his paper issued on Saturday, and so kindly presented to us.

Also, to the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and to the owners of the Steamers "Sun" and "Fanny", for the reduction of fare so kindly granted to attendants on the Convention who travelled on those lines.

Also, to the owners of Clarendon Bridge, for permission to cross without pay, so kindly given to attendants on the Convention. J. McD.

THE ARCTIC DISASTER.

The Northern papers are terribly severe on the minor officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, for their cowardly desertion of the ship and her precious burthen of human beings; taking possession of half filled boats and putting off in the presence of scores of anguished women and children, *not one of whom is saved!*

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 7½ P. M.

A letter has just been received here from James C. Luce, of the Arctic, dated at Quebec.

It corroborates the reports heretofore given of the loss of the Collins family; and agrees very nearly with all the versions heretofore given of the terrible calamity.

He then proceeds to say, that about a quarter to five o'clock on the day of the collision, the Arctic sunk, carrying down all on board. After considerable struggling, he rose to the surface with his son; he was again carried down, but again rose with his son clinging to him. Just at this juncture, a large portion of the wheel-house which was whirled about by the tumultuous waters, struck his son on the head, killing him instantly.

The scene was now awful in the extreme, and beggars the powers of man to describe. The surface of the water for several hundred yards, was literally covered with men, women, and children, all rending the air with the most heart piercing shrieks for help.

Many sustained themselves for awhile by pieces of the wreck. The Captain and eleven others got on the wheel-house, and floated off.

During the two days succeeding, all but three died. Two vessels hove in sight, but the dense fog prevented their discovery. Finally, the Cambria bore down, and rescued them; and subsequently six others, from other fragments of the wreck.

Capt. Luce says the Arctic was struck by the anchor of the "Vesta," driving through the bow, raking the planks fore and aft, and causing the final loss of the vessel. He attempted to get boats in readiness to save the women and children, when firemen rushed into them in spite of opposition. Another boat was broken down by persons rushing at the davits, and many were drowned. Others of the ship's company seized the remaining boats and fled, leaving not a seaman nor carpenter, except Dorian, 3d officer. In one quarter of an hour the fine ship went down with all remaining on board. It was an awful sight—the sufferers crying to God to save them.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Express Line, Oct. 14.—Str Southerner, and 2 lighters in tow, with goods for E C Hall, C Goddard, E Penry, Beasley & Houston, A J O'Hanlon, Boner & Crist, E W Willkings, Rockfish Co, F Fries, Howell & Co, E A Vogler & Co, W Taylor, Greentree & Co, Cook & Johnson, J W Murphy, F D Breece, Benbow, Kyle & Co, A Sheek & Bro, W J McDiarmid, J Culbreth, J W Powers & Co, M Larkins, W L Jones, G Croften, J P & J S Council, Council & Shipman, H Evans, J J & J G McDugald.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Oct. 14.—Str Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for J W Baker, T Graham, D & W McLaurin, Howard Tompkins, P P Johnson, C E Leete, J Thompson, J & T Waddill, W J McDiarmid, J H Bitting, G Womack, Beaver Creek Co, Stedman & Horne, H & E J Lilly, G W I Goldston.

Banks' Line. Oct. 16.—Strs. Brothers, with boat Eliza McDaniel in tow, and goods for P P Johnson, J Godwin, W H Carver, E J Hale & Son, J & F Garrett, King, Hege & Co, Jos Ottarburg, S T Hawley & Son, E B Wilder, J R Whitaker.

Orrell's Line. Oct. 18.—Str. Sun, with goods for J G Cook, J H & J Martine, Fayetteville Mill, Pearce & Ferguson, S J Hinsdale, A Johnson & Co J W Dick, A Weatherly, C W Williams & Co, Williamson & Overby, W Taylor, R C Mabry, E J Hale & Son, J M A Drake, Worth & Utley, C B Mallett.

Cape Fear Line. Oct 16.—Str. Chatham, with boats Gen McRae and Cumberland in tow, with goods for Merchants of this place and interior.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to amend the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville, at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina.
J. D. STARR, Pres't.
Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1854. 35*1m

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.
G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev'd Wm. Ayres, Dr. H. G. McEACHIN, late of Alabama, to Miss NANCY INMAN, daughter of [illegible] Inman.

In Bladen county, on the 12th inst., by [illegible] Sutton, Esq., Mr. W. R. T. COSTIN to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of M. Monroe, Esq.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, 17th inst., by the Rev. N. F. Reid, Mr. L. H. BOWDEN to Miss MARY J. F. KING.

DIED,

In Richmond County, on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH FREEMAN, wife of Mr. Samuel Freeman, in the 20th year of her age, leaving a husband, and one small child and numerous friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

Near Springfield, Richmond county, LOUISA E., youngest daughter of Calton Hall, dec'd, aged 10 years, 6 months and 16 days. She was a most lovely and interesting daughter—for intelligence and early piety few of her age did equal, and that ornament of a meek and quiet spirit has left to her numerous friends the comfort of believing that she has only exchanged a mortal for an immortal loveliness, and that there is another voice added to the song of angels in that happy land.

Yes she is gone, her spirit is fled,
And now she is numbered with the dead.
That tender spirit God had given
Has soared unto its native Heaven.

[COM.

In Cheraw, on the 7th inst., Mrs. ANN HORN, aged about 76, a native of Richmond county, N. C.

In Rockingham county, on the 2d inst., THOMAS SMITH, aged 72. Also, on the same day, JOSEPH HOLDERBY, Sen., aged 81.

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., Mrs. SARAH ANN, consort of Mr. S. N. Cannon, aged 45. Also, on same day, Mr. GARDNER ELLIS, Captain of the Town Guard, aged 44.

In Onslow county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH A. RUSSELL, wife of Daniel W. Russell, aged 26 years and 10 months.

In Copiah county, Miss., on the 30th August, J. D. McNEILL, formerly of North Carolina, but for the last 18 years a citizen of Mississippi. He was universally respected.

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.
G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

New and Desirable
Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Northern Cities at their New Store, Springfield, N. C., and will by the 10th of October have received their entire Stock, embracing a

Large and Varied assortment of Seasonable Goods.

Among which are some very fine
LADIES' LATEST STYLE DRESS GOODS & CLOAKS.

We deem it unnecessary to say more than that every article usually kept in a country Store may be found here; and as we are determined to abide the old maxim that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling, we most respectfully solicit a call by our old friends and the public generally who are in want of Handsome and Cheap Goods.

M. W. McNAIR,
N. A. McNAIR.
Springfield, Sept. 27, 1854 36-*4t

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.
July 26, 1854. 17tf

JONES'S DIGEST

OF Reported Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from Dec. 1845 to August 1853, inclusive, embracing all decisions subsequent to Iredell's Digest and previous to Dec. 1853. By Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. Reporter to the Supreme Court.
For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 100,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville. JESSUP & CO.
July 1, 1854. 10 tf

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 28th of July last, my negro man SAM. Said negro is dark complected and quick spoken, and when frightened looks quite grum. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me, or in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.
THOMAS ROPER.
Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 28*tf

Notice to the Creditors of John W. Hooker.

ALL persons having claims against J. W. Hooker, or the firms of Hooker & Hayes and Hayes & Hooker, are hereby notified to present the same to me, on or before the 20th of November next, that a payment may be made according to the provisions of a deed of Trust, executed by the said Hooker to me, which requires that all the money in my hands as Trustee, shall be divided pro rata among the creditors.
J. A. WOMACK, Trustee.
Pittsborough Sept. 29, 1854. 38*4t

DENTISTRY.
D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that agreeable to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his rooms, near the Market, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.
Oct. 2, 1854. 36*tf

NOTICE.

David Godwin and Enoch Godwin, Administrators of Jonathan Godwin, Dec'd.

versus

Heirs at Law of said Jonathan Godwin.

Petition for sale of Slaves for division.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Sampson, that Nathan Godwin, Joel Godwin and Redman Godwin, heirs of said dec'd., are non-residents: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in some public newspaper for the space of six weeks, that said Defendants may be notified to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be given pro confesso as to them.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
Oct. 5, 1854. 38*6w*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

We have shown incontestibly, we think, that the Northern Democracy, despite the furious zeal of some of them in behalf of the Nebraska bill, are acting with shameless duplicity towards the South. Their game is being developed with greater clearness and distinctness every day. The late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, reveal a story, which exhibits them in their true light before the Country. Without pretending to complete accuracy, we venture the assertion that one-half, probably two-thirds of them, are the bitter and determined enemies of the Nebraska bill, while the balance sustain it for reasons and upon grounds which no Southern man can sanction or approve. This fact has been perfectly manifested during the recent canvass at the North. In the State of Pennsylvania, for example, seven Democrats are elected to Congress, only three of whom avowed themselves the friends of the bill, and they, we presume, like Pierce, Cass and Douglas, give it their support, because they regard it as a "freesoil anti-slavery measure." And that is the true position of nearly the entire body of Northern Democrats. We have already adduced ample evidence of the fact; but a little more, which we have had at our elbow for some time past, will not be out of place.

Mr. Pierce's declaration that the Nebraska bill is a "proposition in favor of freedom," and that its effect will be to exclude the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, has been taken up, adopted, and endorsed by nearly all the Democratic politicians and presses at the North. The Eastern Times, a Democratic paper published at Bath, in Maine, expresses great delight at the workings of the Nebraska bill. It asserts, in a flaming head, that the bill "works gloriously for freedom," and cites it as one of the "great measures of the Democratic party." "The people (it says) are beginning to understand that, instead of the abolition of an arbitary line between slavery and freedom *being an extension of slavery*, it really is the removal of a barrier to the progress of freedom." The same paper fortifies itself by quotations from the New Hampshire Patriot, the Democratic oracle of that region, and the home organ of the President himself.

And what is the position and language of Mr. Pierce's mouth-piece in New Hampshire? What has it to say in behalf of the Nebraska bill? After commenting upon its provisions, and quoting Mr. Webster to show that the "immutable laws of nature" had forbidden slavery to go into certain territories; observe with what intense and overwhelming satisfaction it exclaims—

"The same principle is working out its glorious and beneficent results in Nebraska and Kansas. No human being, who is not idiotic or false-hearted, pretends there is the least prospect of the immense territory of Nebraska ever being trod by the foot of a slave. Even the most violent anti-slavery and anti-Nebraska papers openly admit all is safe here. And what a triumph! The territory of Nebraska is equal to thirty times the territory of Massachusetts or New Hampshire, and may hereafter make a dozen States, *and all free!* Is there no glory in this, no cause for exultation in this, if all are simply intent on the freedom of the soil?

As little doubt is there of the destiny of Kansas. A friend of ours recently received a letter from a gentleman in Kansas who had gone out from New Hampshire to explore and see with his own eyes. He writes back that not one Southern man is found to ninety-nine Northern and Western and German emigrants, and that not a doubt exists among the emigrants or the neighboring slave States as to the future character of Kansas. When admitted as a State its manifest and glorious destiny is freedom."

Giving further descriptions of the progress of things, this New Hampshire organ of Democracy and the President continues:

"All the valuable land open to settlement is already 'staked out' and 'claimed,' and eternal decrees could not make freedom more sure.

"Nor is this the beginning and end of the chapter, though this might be thought enough by any reasonable man. It is now proclaimed by anti-Nebraska papers that such is the rush of emigration in this direction that, like the too abundant rains which swell the rivers, it will overflow its natural banks, and passing on to the immense territory of Texas, make two or three new *free* States out of soil which had been devoted to slavery!

"Nor is this all, great and good as it is. It is stated that Missouri is awakening to thoughts of freedom. Slavery was never strong there, and is mainly confined to the rich bottom lands of the Mississippi, while the western portion of the State is almost exclusively occupied by free men. During the last few years the number of slaves has been diminishing, as things then were; and now, when the State shall be nearly surrounded by free States, and the escape of slaves become so easy, and when so large a portion of the people are opposed to it, both from interest and principle, it is thought by those well acquainted with the state of public feeling that slavery will give way to surrounding circumstances and Missouri itself join the sisterhood of free States around her! Should not such prospects satisfy the most zealous abolitionists? Should not the part only which is moral certainty create the most devout thanksgiving? Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, the territory of a dozen future independent States, and Kansas, all sure to be free, besides two or three to be carved from Texas, and Missouri itself to be free! Who could expect so much? Who asks for more? The abolitionists have harangued for freedom, preached for freedom, and as they say, prayed for freedom over this vast territory. Should they not thank Heaven and be content when they receive what they asked?

"Indeed they now admit almost without an exception, that such results have been secured by the Nebraska bill; results grand, permanent, and glorious, such as no single act of Congress has ever before secured.

"The Nebraska bill *works* gloriously and triumphantly for freedom. No act of any President or any Congress has secured so much and so suddenly and so easily for liberty, and men of all parties will be obliged to acknowledge, with the intelligent and honest National Intelligencer, on the day after the passage of the bill, that though they opposed it from beginning to end for the sake of peace and good feeling throughout the nation, yet truth and honesty required them to confess that in their belief the North and South should change their positions, and the North go for the bill and the South oppose it."

This paragraph speaks for itself. No commentary could render it clearer or more emphatic. The reader can see now why and upon what grounds Northern Democrats support the Nebraska bill. Their motives, reasons and objects are here distinctly set forth and explained. And yet, in the face of such testimony, Southern Democratic papers persist in the ridiculous assertion, that their "Northern allies" are the special friends of the South. This cry has had its day—it will not avail much longer. The people of the South will not always be deceived by the misrepresentations of a partisan press. They are beginning to see with their own eyes, and to hear with their own ears—and their conclusion already is, that the Nebraska Democrats of the North are wolves in sheep's clothing. And such will be their verdict at the polls.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

Capt. Luce forwarded to Mr. Collins, by Telegraph, from Quebec, a statement of the incidents of the wreck, and of his own sufferings and rescue, of which the following is a part:

At about a quarter past five o'clock P. M., the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her. I soon found myself on the surface, after a brief struggle, with my own helpless child in my arms; then I again found myself impelled downward to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a second time I had nearly perished, and lost the hold of my child as I struggled upwards.

When I got upon the surface of the water the most awful and heart-rending scene presented itself to my view. Over two hundred men, women, and children were struggling together, amid pieces of the wreck, calling upon each for help, and imploring God to assist them. Such an appalling scene may God preserve me from witnessing again!

Amid this struggling mass of human beings I discovered my child, and was in the act of trying to save him, when a portion of the paddle-box came rushing up edgewards, just grazing my head and falling with its whole weight upon the head of my darling child.

I then succeeded in getting on the top of the paddle-box in company with eleven others. One, however, soon left for another piece, and others remained until relieved by death. We stood in water up to our knees, the sea frequently breaking over us. We separated from our friends of the wreck and passed the night each expecting every hour to be his last.

The morning came, but not a living soul could be seen but our own party, consisting of seven men. About noon Mr. S. M. Woodruff, of New York, was relieved by death, and all the others now began to suffer severely from the want of water, except George F. Allen and myself. Night at last came on, thick and dreary, with our minds made up that neither of us would see the light of another day. Very soon three more of our suffering party were relieved by death, and Mr. Allen, a young man, and myself were all that were now left, and we were much exhausted. We slept for awhile during the night, and became somewhat refreshed.

About an hour before daylight on Friday, the 29th, we saw a vessel's light near us. We all exerted ourselves to the utmost of our abilities in hailing, but the light disappeared to the eastward of us. Soon after daylight a barque hove in sight to the northwest. The fog having lightened a little we observed that she was steering apparently for us, but in a short time she appeared to have changed her course again, and we were doomed to bitter disappointment; yet I feel hopes that some of our fellow-sufferers may have been seen and rescued by her.

Shortly after a ship was discovered to the eastward, steering directly for us. As she approached they fortunately discovered a man on a raft near them, and succeeded in saving him. This man saved is a Frenchman, who was a passenger on board the steamer with which we came in collision. He informed the captain that others were on pieces of the wreck, and he proceeded to cruise around in search of them. We were taken on board at about 3 o'clock P. M., after an exposure of forty-six hours, in a most exhausted condition.

Shortly after, Mr. James Smith, of Mississippi, was discovered and rescued. About dusk another piece of the wreck, on which were five of our firemen, was discovered, and the sufferers rescued. None others could be found.

THE SINKING AND CLOSING SCENES.

When Capt. Luce saw they must inevitably be lost, and every person on board was keenly appreciating this fact as himself, (Mr. Dorlan's boat having cut loose from the raft,) and all on board gathered together on the upper deck. The passengers, each in turn, came to Capt. Luce, gave him a farewell shake of the hand, and many of the facts connected therewith Capt. Luce distinctly remembers.

The passengers instead of exhibiting external signs of terror and despair, nearly all assumed a cheerfulness that beautifully bespoke the sublime power of mind over matter. Ere they departed for that long and dark journey they bade each other farewell; and yet not farewell, but a kind of gentle "good night," that spoke of a sublime hope of soon greeting each other with a bright "good morning," before the gates of Paradise.

At length, with a cry of agony and a wail that pierced the heavens, the great hull reeled to and fro, and settled down beneath the dark waters, leaving their boiling surface covered with a dense mass of struggling, drowning humanity, grasping at the wreck of matter that floated around them. Like oil upon the waters, the mass soon spread out in all directions, and many of them sank within Captain Luce's sight to rise no more.

As I went down, said Capt. Luce, after the sinking of the vessel, I was carried down a great distance, with my son Willie in my arms. I opened my eyes to see if I could discover light through the water. It was some time before I could do so and then it seemed a very long time before I reached the surface. When I did so I could only have held out a few moments. I saw Willie near me with a life preserver on him when a piece of the paddle box came up with great force and fell upon him, striking him upon the head.

I struggled to get away, and on looking around, I saw that the box was sliding upon the water. A short distance back, poor little Willie was lying dead. During my struggle, I had cut my head badly, which caused it to bleed very profusely, and I was compelled for sometime afterwards to wash it frequently, to keep the blood from blinding my eyes. Mr. Allen and I got upon the paddle box at about the same time. By some it is supposed, from the newspaper accounts, that the piece we were on was the entire paddle box. This is not so: it was only a part of it, about twelve feet square, and we stood in the concave.

The Crew and their Cruel Conduct.—In Captain Luce's conversation, the inference is irresistible, that the firemen and crew, more especially the former, threw off their allegiance to discipline and looked out for their own safety. The boats on board the ship would, if properly stowed, have saved 300 persons; but the brutal selfishness of the crew thrust the majority back to death. Capt. Luce acknowledges that the fatal step was the loss of the chief mate, Gourlie, and the seamen who accompained him upon his humane errand. He was the officer who came most directly in contact with the crew, and whom they were accustomed to receive their orders from directly. Had weapons been at hand and his officers there to aid him, Captain Luce would have tried the effect of bullets upon the dastards of his crew; alone, however, as he was situated, they would not have availed him.

It is said that one of the escaped seamen of the Arctic, having gone on board the Atlantic, on Saturday, just as the steamer was about to sail, was discovered by the Captain, who took him by the collar and marched him ashore, saying he wished no *such* men to go to sea with him.

Daniel Chandler, of Concord, N. H., has been sentenced to the State prison for life, on conviction of having altered a switch which caused a train of cars to be thrown from the track of the Concord railroad.

PARTY LEADERS.—Sketches of *Thomas Jefferson, Alex. Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Randolph*, of Roanoke. Including notices of many others distinguished American Statesmen. By Joseph G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi."

This is a remarkable book, and is, we think, destined to take the first rank among works on American Political History.

We give the following extracts from the work, illustrating passages in the lives of the great party leaders:

THE DEATH OF RANDOLPH.

Randolph, in fast declining health, reached Philadelphia, whither he went to take passage from that port. He was too late for the Liverpool packet. He exposed himself to the inclemency of the weather, took cold, which aggravated his disease and hastened its fatal termination. He was put to bed—his death-bed—in his lodgings, at the City Hotel. The idiosyncracies which had, of late years especially, marked his demeanor, distinguished the last hours of his life. The sudden bursts of petulance which disease wrung from him; the affecting kindness and tenderness which disease could not wholly take from him; the rambling conversation in the intervals of acute suffering, in some passages as brilliant as ever—the last gleams of the sinking lamp; the groanings of remorse, which a review of his past life, at the bar of a stern self-judgment, drew from his contrite heart; the fervid prayer; the hesitating hope; the trust qualified by self-condemnation, in the Savior, whose name he professed; the concluding act, ere the curtain fell upon the last scene of earth, when, propped up by pillows, he called witnesses to his confirmation of his will, providing for the freedom and support of his slaves, and the last conscious words, which fired his eye and braced his sinking frame, as, speaking in this connection, he laid his skeleton hand strongly upon the shoulder of his faithful servant, John, and said with emphasis—"especially for this man." And then—this last charge upon his conscience off—his mind wandered away to the light, and the scenes, and the friends of the *Early day*; and, the mutterings of the voice growing gradually fainter, as he passed on into the thicker shadows of the Dark Valley, the fluttering pulse stood still, and John Randolph of Roanoke was numbered with the dead! (June 24, 1833, aged sixty.)

They carried him back to his solitary home, and buried him—in death as in life, unsocial and isolated—in the forest of Roanoke. In the soil of the Virginia he loved so well, they laid the corpse of her faithful and devoted son. They left him to rest, after the long fever of his troubled dream of life was over, in an humble and sequestered grave, beneath two stately pines. There let him sleep on! The gloom of their shade, and the melancholy sighing of the wind through their boughs, are fit emblems of the life which was breathed out in sadness and in sorrow.

JACKSON.

It may well be doubted if the records of ancient or of modern times exhibit to us a name, more distinguished for sublime and unfaltering courage, than that of Andrew Jackson. He never seemed to rise to, but ever to stand level with, the loftiest exigencies. There was nothing in the shape of danger or responsibility which he feared to brave—not to meet merely, but to go in quest of—not to endure, but to defy and to master. He was chary of his fame. He loved applause; but when did he pause in the execution of a purpose to count its cost to his reputation? Did he ever falter when the chivalry and flower of his early and later supporters deserted his banner by battalions? If anything can appal a politician's heart or stay his hand, it is civil war. But, in the case of South Carolina, he contemplated that result and prepared for it, with the coolness and determination of a common-place business matter. He stood forth a peculiar and original man, in the great attribute of conceiving and executing purposes and plans, from the very contemplation of which common-place politicians shrink in dismay.

Yet one thing this great man lacked. He lacked the crowning virtue of magnanimity. Generosity towards a personal or political enemy, and charity for opposing opinion, were not numbered among the virtues in his calendar. We are pained to be forced by truth to say that the hero's character, of such robust and stalwart proportions, and vital with such massive and masculine strength, was incomplete. Like some Gothic tower, dimly seen by starlight, it leaves the impression of power akin to the terrific and sublime; but wants the mild and softening light of this absent grace to make it lovely to the contemplation and dear to the heart.

CLAY IN 1850.

At this juncture, Henry Clay took his seat in the Senate. His very presence there was an event in the political history of the country. The old light was on his lofty brow, and in his eye and in his voice were the fire and the spell which could yet save his country. He seemed, in view of the new work before him, to breathe another youth. With the wisdom of his ripe age, he seemed to have caught from the past the vigor and the prime of his meridian fire. There was patriotism enough in the country to save it; but it was a dormant patriotism. Clay waked it up. Clay was the medium that poured the electric current of the people upon the politicians and the public councils. Never before had he fully shown himself the man God had made him. For fifty years, he had never found a rival for a whole session, as an orator and leader in a deliberative assembly; but men had compared him to himself, and had noted how far he was, in this speech or that, from his high-water mark of excellence. Now he was above himself—above where the flood of his sweeping and surge-like eloquence had ever gone before. As a mere orator, he left the great deeds of his youth and middle age behind. But his oratory was the least remarkable of his claims to attention and gratitude. He was eloquent in everything—instinct with eloquence as if possessed by its spirit—in movement—in manner—in writing—in speech—in tone—above all, perhaps, in social intercourse transfusing himself into others; now in the closet, now at the mess table, now in the committee room, in the drive, on the street, every where—in every way—seeking no repose—wanting none—it was the fever and fanaticism of soul that carried him with but one object before him—and yet that fever and fanaticism presided over by a judgment and a tact that never forsook and never misled him.

All know the result. All know how he passed through the long agony of glory and triumph. He conquered and the Union lived.

Fate awarded him ample justice at the last. He had linked the most brilliant passages of his life to the Union; the last link of the chain, too, he threw around its pillar. His eloquent life was brought to its peroration, and that peroration was, as in his great speeches, the most beautiful, the grandest, the most eloquent of all its parts.

He could retire now. Why linger "superfluous on the stage?" His sun, trembling on the verge of the horizon, like a tropical sun, gorgeous, yet with a solemn and sacred aspect, magnified even beyond his size, at noon, might now go down without a cloud or shadow, lighting up all the sky around with rays of marvellous glory long after he had set.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

A Duel Apprehended.—At the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, the Marshal of the District of Columbia has been empowered to arrest two young men, one named Henry of North Carolina, who, it is supposed, are about to fight a duel. Henry stopped at Brown's Hotel yesterday. After a vigilant watch around Bladensburg no traces of them have been discovered. It is supposed the parties are now in Baltimore.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Yew York Tribune, confidential agents of the Cuban expedition now fitting out under the command of Gen. Quitman, have recently been in Washington to ascertain how far the Administration are favorable to the scheme, and will tolerate its execution. Repeated private interviews were had with the President and Secretaries, the result of which was not encouraging to the projectors. Secretary Marcy declared himself inflexibly hostile to the whole undertaking, and the majority of the Cabinet are with him.

California.—The intelligence received by the late steamers from California, confirm what reason, and for the last twelve months actual history demonstrated, as one of the final results of the occupation and settlement by Americans of this distant region. California is rapidly losing its El Dorado character—men no longer become rich in a day, and the precious metal, which by the early settlers was found sparkling at their feet, and lining the auriferous beds of the shallow streams, is now to be obtained only by hard toil, exposure and sometimes imminent peril. The romance of the picture has vanished, and the new State, stripped of the charms it derived from the rehearsal of the wonderful stories of the early immigrants, is now taking its place in the regular line, and conforming to the universal law that wealth shall be the reward of toil—continuous and persevering.

We find that the growth of the population which, at first, increased in an almost geometrical ratio, in consequence of the influx of immigrants or gold seekers, has arready been considerably checked. And, indeed, as the natural increase, on account of "fast living," that to a great extent still characterises the habits and social views of Californians, does not keep pace with the mortality, it has been ascertained that it will require nearly the whole increase by immigration to make up the deficit. But there is a probability that this source of population, will ere long cease to yield its usual tribute, for the number of those who return, most of them sick, penniless and disappointed, is by no means insignificant, and by some is supposed to almost equal the number of new Eastern adventurers.—*Balt. American.*

The Glories and Horrors of War.—The news of the victories in the Crimea has created a great sensation in England. It was signalized by the ringing of church bells, the firing of cannon, &c., and the whole nation seemed to be intoxicated with delight when the Baltic sailed.

"This," says the N. Y. Express, "is the golden side of the picture. It has a dark and bloody reflection. But who is misanthrope enough to talk of the groans of widows and orphans, or cast a thought on the slaughtered thousands dead or wounded in the trenches, or talk thus in the midst of illuminations and cannon roaring from the tower of London to Dumbarton Castle!

"Yes, Sebastopol has fallen! Of that there seems to be no rational doubt; but it has fallen in blood, steeped in human gore, and comes under the Allied banners with nearly thirty thousand corpses strewn all around and about its battlements. So runs the record!"

A "Snake Story."—A few days ago, a young lady in our town having occasion to get some potatoes out of a barrel, in a dark lumber-room, reached her hand down in the barrel, and took up a potato, as she thought, but it felt so cold that she dropped it, and procuring a light looked in the barrel and discovered that she had been handling a huge Copper-Head Snake! She neither screamed nor *fainted* at making this discovery, but sent for some person to kill the *varmint*. It is supposed that his snakeship was purchased with the potatoes. We should be averse to purchasing *copper-heads* by the *bushel*.—*Concord Gazette.*

"How to do up Shirt Bosoms."—Under the above caption, the following paragraph has been going the rounds a considerable time, but we give it now for the benefit of those who may have overlooked it:

We often hear ladies expressing a desire to know by what process the gloss on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire—and then, having covered it, let it set all night—in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing.

Sheep and Dogs—Important Decision.—Daniel Carter recently shot a dog in Cecil county, Md., belonging to E. W. Mahany, for killing his sheep. Mahany sued him before a magistrate and got judgment for $25 damages, from which Carter appealed to the Circuit Court. The defence alleged that to justify the shooting of the dog he must be caught in the act of worrying or killing the sheep. The Court (Judge Constable on the bench) held a different opinion, reversing the magistrate's decision. The Cecil Whig says:

Judge Constable is reported to us to have decided unequivocally and clearly that under the English common law, and the Maryland statutes for the protection of sheep, which extended the common law, any person who sees a dog within an enclosure where there are sheep, no matter whether he be the owner of the sheep or an entire stranger, and has sufficient reason for believing he is there for the purpose of worrying or killing the sheep, is perfectly justifiable in killing him on the spot or even in pursuing and killing him.

A New Test.—A capital thing that was of A. F. Bell, of Iona, who by the way never said a bad thing in his life. A knot of democratic politicians were collected after the Congressional Convention of Kalamazoo, on Thursday, when the subject of State officers came up, and the name of Sullivan of Cass county was mentioned in connection with the office of Attorney General. The person who recommended him was asked, "What kind of a man is he? "Oh, first rate fellow," was the answer. "A good lawyer, a perfect gentleman, *and an upright honest man.*" "Hold on there," said Bell, "we want no *new tests* introduced into our party."—*Detroit Enq.*

Lafayette on Matrimony.—The Lowell (Mass.) Cabinet says, when Lafayette was in this country, two young men were introduced to him. He said to one, "Are you married?" "Yes sir," was the reply. "'Happy man," quoth the general. He then put the same question to the other, who replied, "I am a bachelor." "Lucky dog," said the General. This is the best essay on matrimony extant.

KIDNAPPING.

Two men named Malcom E. McNeil and **Edward L. Lewis**, were arrested in this city, on **yesterday**, on suspicion of having kidnapped two **negroes whom** they brought from North Carolina by **the** Southern train which arrived here yesterday morning. Officers Pierce, Page and Seal, having received information sufficient to induce them to investigate the powers by which the negroes were held by these parties, called at the Auction House of Mr. Solomon Davis, soon after the arrival of the cars and there questioned the negroes as to the circumstances under which they were brought here.

One of them named Lewis said he belonged to a man **named A. D. Cazaux**, of Wilmington, North **Carolina, but could not account** as to how he got into the **possession of** McNeil, in whose charge **he had come to this city.**

The **other who gave his** name as Absalom Braboy, **said he was a free** man, from Robeson county, **North Carolina.**

These statements more than confirmed the suspicion at first intimated to the officers, and they forthwith sought out the parties in whose charge the negroes had come.

Officer Page observing them in the neighborhood of the auction house, went and demanded the authority by which they held the negroes. McNeil had none to show. He said the negro Lewis was given to him for sale, by his owner, Mr. Cazaux, who was his brother-in-law. Lewis, the second party, produced a bill of sale bearing the mark of Braboy, the free negro, as a token of his assent to its terms, which were, the sale of himself to Lewis for a period of twenty-five years for a sum of $300.

This document was represented by the holder as having been drawn up by one of the first lawyers in North Carolina, but Mr Page being convinced of its illegality, at least within this Commonwealth, thought proper to take the parties into custody that the whole matter might be more fully investigated.

The two were brought before the Mayor, when a brief inquiry was had into the circumstances. The negroes were brought into court, and Braboy, the free fellow, being questioned as to the conditions upon which he agreed to sell himself, said that he was now out on bail awaiting trial for stealing bacon, and that Lewis, his would-be owner, was security in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the Superior March term of the Court of Robeson county, N. C. In taking him to this city, he agreed to undertake all the responsibility of his non-appearance at the Court, and with such assurance he did not hesitate to come. He denied having ever received more than six dollars from his purchaser, and so far as we could observe was altogether ignorant of the terms of the so called bill of sale which purported to bear his mark.

The slave Lewis said he had no idea of being taken from home ten minutes before he was taken in charge by McNeil.

The parties were committed for further examination, to be had upon receipt of a reply to a telegraphic despatch sent to Mr. Cazaux, of Wilmington, the alleged owner of the slave Lewis.

McNeil said he was merely acting agent for the owner.

The whole affair looks suspicious.

Richmond Whig, Oct. 20.

Our attention having been attracted to the above, we inquired of Mr. Cazaux concerning it, and were informed that he had sent on his boy Lewis, by Mr. McNeil, his brother-in-law, as alledged, but that, in the hurry of the moment, he did not give him a power of attorney, or other written authority, to sell the negro. Mr. Cazaux, on learning of the arrest of Mr. McNeill, immediately telegraphed to Richmond, stating the facts, whereupon McNeill, who had been held to bail in the sum of $300, was discharged, and arrived here this morning. Lewis, in default of bail, was committed, and is still in custody. Mr. McNeill informs us that the indenture of Absalom Braboy, the free negro above described, was drawn up by Wm. H. Haigh, Esq., of Fayetteville, and witnessed by himself. Mr. McN. expresses much indignation at the allegation of the Mayor of Richmond, on the investigation of the case, to the effect that he, McN., had prepared the indenture, attached the mark of Braboy to it and then signed the document as a witness.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Fair.—Every hole and corner of the goodly City of Raleigh is full to over-flowing. A crowd beyond the expectations of all has come in to witness the second annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society. If Raleigh has never been full to excess, she certainly is now. But for the dust, everything would be pleasant and agreeable, so far at least as could be expected on such occasions.

The articles on exhibition are quite numerous, too much so for us to attempt to specify until we receive the official catalogue.—*Ral. Star of 19th.*

A despatch from Cincinnati dated yesterday, states that an entire anti-Nebraska delegation to Congress has been certainly elected to Congress in Indiana; that there is an anti-Nebraska majority in the Legislature, and that the anti-Nebraska State ticket is elected by from seven to ten thousand majority.

There will be three brothers, the Messrs. Washburn, in the next Congress. The only previous occurrence of such an incident was in the Congress of 1826-27. The brothers then were William and John Findlay, Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania, and James Findlay, Representative from Ohio.

It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railroad in the United States on the first day of January next. The longest railroad upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is 731 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Outrage on a Priest.—The Rev. Mr. Bassett, a Catholic Priest of Baltimore, was tarred and feathered and rode on a rail at Ellsworth, Me., on Saturday last. No cause is given for the outrage.

Great Yield of Apples.—There has been gathered from a single apple tree, upon the farm of Mr. Nehemiah Perkins, in Topsfield, the extraordinary quantity of one hundred bushels (forty barrels) of apples. The tree has always been a great bearer, frequently producing from fifty to sixty bushels. The tree is about fifty years old.—*Salem Observer*

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Life Insurance Losses.—The Life Insurance Companies of this city suffer to the extent of about $80,000, in policies on the lives of those lost in the Arctic.

The Cincinnati Railroad Record says that twenty millions of bushels of coal are consumed in Ohio every year. It also states that Ohio is estimated to contain a coal field equal in extent to twelve thousand square miles, or one-third the surface of the State.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to divide the County of Cumberland, and form a new County from the upper or northern portion of the same.

41-*2pd MANY CITIZENS.

COLLISION.—The Steamer Virginia, fr Fredericksburg for Baltimore, ran into a sch in Chesapeake Bay on Tuesday morning The schr. was sunk with all her cargo, the pers on board barely escaping with life, and the ste er was greatly damaged and had to run ash The moon was shining at the time.

MORE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—The Stea Princess, from New Carthage for New Or took fire on the 8th inst. and was totally de ed, with fourteen of her passengers and cr the cargo, baggage, &c. There were 300 of cotton on board.

The steamer Malta, from Louisville for M phis, struck a snag and sunk on the 29th Between thirty and fifty persons are suppos have been drowned.

A heavy failure occurred in New York la week, Gihon, Stockwell & Co., produce dea having a large western connection.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1

Bank Failures.—The Kentucky Trust B and the Ohio Savings Bank have both fail there has consequently been much excitem Third street this afternoon. A run has al menced on one or two private banks, which w be renewed to morrow.

The Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans Pica of Saturday, says: "A correspondent on w judgment and means of information, the hi confidence may be placed, assures that th crop of the present season will fall short, most probably greatly short, of that of last year

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1

Emigrants for Kansas.—Three hundred em grants passed through here yesterday, bound Kansas.

Internal Improvement.

A GENERAL CONVENTION of friends of Internal Improvement will be he *At SALISBURY, on THURSDAY* the *day of November next.*

The object of the Convention will be sider and recommend a general system of In nal Improvement, by Rail Roads, for the S

All counties are requested to send D and all friends of Internal Improvement ar vited to attend.

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

Opposite the Fayetteville Bank

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and bacco.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-t

DIVIDEND, No. 8.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. has been de the Stock of F. & Western P. R. Co and after 5th November next, at the office of pany. JNO. M. ROSE, C

Oct. 18. 41-

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves ther for the purpose of doing a general B Business on the Cape Fear River. They would fore give notice to the public, that they are now pared to accommodate them at all times with a Stea Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS
Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight.
Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.
Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA McDUGALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
GOV. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE,
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. } { W. H. McRARY & Co. Ag'ts at Wilmingt

All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater th ever before known on our River, it will be our greate pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfacti

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS
Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Pompon or Daisy Chrysanthemum.

THIS very beautiful Plant is now in full bu bloom. The flowers are about the size of a di perfectly double, and of all colors and shades, strip &c. Persons wishing to secure so desirable a Pl should apply soon. It is perfectly hardy.

A few dozen in pots, at $2 per doz., or 25 cts each

C. LUTTERLOH

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-2t

STOVES.

I HAVE a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor, B and a few Coal STOVES. I will sell very Call and examine.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Squ

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-tw

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Famil Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41-Y

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the approach Session of the Legislature to charter the Fem High School of Fayetteville.

Oct. 13, 1854.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Take Holloway's Pills if you wish to have health. Many of the Citizens of the Union are stantly complaining of drowsy sensations, sl nights, headache, and the thousand ills that fle heir to. What is the cause? They require an vigorating and purifying medicine, such an one as be speedy and certain: Holloway's Pills are unequal for the certainty of their effect, and efficacious po of action. Let all who read this try them. They a upon the very main springs of life, and are infall in all disorders of the liver and stomach: they are equally beneficial in bilious complaints.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS New York, and Mr. J. HOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N C

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1854.

THE STATE REVENUE.—The friend to whom we have heretofore been indebted for statistical articles, has prepared the following on the Revenue, Taxation, &c., of the State. It contains facts and considerations of special interest at this time:—

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue of North Carolina for 1852 was $188,171 16, of which amount the tax on land only paid $83,777 00; the residue having been raised from a tax on polls, money at interest, store tax, &c. The Revenue for 1853 will probably amount to $200,000; but as the State debt is now about $3,350,000, the interest on this sum will absorb nearly the entire revenue, and leave a deficiency almost equal to what is necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the State government.

This state of things the ensuing Legislature will be called upon to meet, either by imposing a heavier tax on polls, pleasure carriages, pianos, harps, money at interest, or upon land, which hitherto has been exempted from any increased taxation, whilst the Legislature has increased taxation on many other things, and extended the tax bill so as to include things that previously never were taxed.

By a measurement of a map of North Carolina we find there are thirty-two million acres of land in the State, which, at the Census valuation of land in this State, would be worth over ninety million of dollars; and at a tax of six cents on the hundred dollars would yield an income per annum to the State revenue of $54,000, instead of $83,777, which was the amount realized from the land tax of 1852.

On looking at the Census for 1850, we find the land in the State is estimated at 20,996,983 acres, of which 15,543,000 acres are said to be unimproved, and 5,453,975 acres only are represented as improved. The cash valuation is represented in the Census to be $67,891,766, which, at a tax of six cents upon the $100, would yield $40,635 05. From which facts it may be fairly assumed that land in North Carolina is assessed lower than it was valued by the holders when the Census was taken; and that only about two-thirds of the land in the State is assessed; the other one-third paying nothing towards defraying the expenses of the State government.

By a reference to the Census it will be seen that there are in the State 156,445 slaves between the ages of 12 and 50, the poll tax per annum on whom is 20 cents, which should yield $31,289. There are 82,758 white males between the ages of 21 and 45, whose tax at 20 cents each should yield $16,551 60; total $47,839 60. But instead of this sum, there was only paid into the treasury, on the poll tax in 1852, $36,563 24; about three-fourths of the amount due.

By a reference to the Comptroller's Report and the Census, any one can ascertain what counties most neglect to list their polls.

It strikes us that as the State has incurred a debt for the purpose of constructing Rail Roads, which directly enhance the value of land and slaves, and yet add nothing to the value of harps, watches, sword canes, playing cards, or money at interest, it is but sheer justice that the land and slaves should help to pay the interest on the debt, as well as bear their quota of the expenses of the government, instead of imposing undue taxation on what are termed luxuries.

The Land and Poll Tax in North Carolina, at the present ratio of taxation, should yield $88,474 65 instead of $70,340 24 which is the amount they now pay. We forbear comment upon these *delinquencies*, but trust the next Legislature will in some way prevent their continuance, and impose a higher tax upon Land. At present one hundred dollars at interest pays an annual tax to the State of 18 cents, while the same amount invested in land only pays 6 cents, viz: fifteen million dollars invested at interest pays a tax of $27,603 40; while sixty-eight million dollars worth of land only pays 83,777.00. And yet *Land-holders alone* are allowed to vote for State *Senators*, whilst the land only pays about one-sixth part of the State tax. A fact which doubtless will be urged with some force in favor of free suffrage, unless landholders, who have half the legislation of the State, will assume more than one-sixth of the taxes.

But be these things as they may, we think it clear, that the revenue of the State must be increased from some source, in order to carry out successfully a general scheme of internal improvement—such a one as will enable North Carolina to rank with her sister States.

Can we bear to be heavier taxed until such time as the profits of the Roads contemplated will pay the interest of the debt to be incurred?

This is a grave question, and comes home to every Citizen of the State. And, as an aid to answer it affirmatively, we think it is fortunate, that the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, after sixteen years' struggle, has been able to declare a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road is now in a prosperous condition, having just declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last year,—and the recently completed Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in its first year gives evidence of being good stock.

These roads show what has been done,—and argue strongly, that roads can be made profitable in North Carolina wherever prudently located. In addition to this these roads have demonstrated their certainty to enhance the value of lands in their immediate neighborhoods especially, and generally all over the State. And when our lands come to be re-assessed, this fact will be made apparent, and will be made still more clear in the greatly increased revenue the State will derive from the tax from that source.

At present we believe the taxes in North Carolina are lower than in any other Southern State, and lower than in most of the Northern.

Land in Virginia we believe pays a tax of 75 cents on the $100. In South Carolina 60 cents, and in Georgia 100 cents.

HUZZA FOR FAYETTEVILLE MANUFACTURES!—We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Pier & Brannin of this town received the first premium of $25 for the best Carriage at the late State Fair. That they sold the carriage to a gentleman of Raleigh for $700, and that they received orders for half a dozen other vehicles to be made to order.

We also learn that Mr. A. Alden of Rockfish received the first premium for the best pair of gray Shanghais.

Also, Mr. Thos. H. Tillinghast of this town, for the best specimen of Book-binding.

No full list of the premiums has been published as yet.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.—Notwithstanding the long-continued dry weather and consequent low water, steamers still reach our wharves as usual, suffering, however, a few hours' detention from the necessity of running cautiously, and of lightering when near town.

BOAT SNAGGED.—We regret to hear that the Lighter F. Fries, belonging to the Express Line, was snagged and sunk on Saturday last, about 10 miles below Elizabethtown. She sunk some 40 feet from the river bank. Her cargo consisted of 1452 sacks Salt and a small quantity of Powder. Damage estimated at about $3000.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—Newbern has appointed 13 Delegates, and Summerville, in this county, 40 Delegates, to the Convention.

The Wilmington Herald, we rejoice to see, is to be enlarged,—a gratifying evidence of its prosperity.

NEW COUNTIES.—A notice will be found in this paper of an application to the Legislature for a new county, to be formed of the upper or northern portion of Cumberland county.

And notice is given in the Wilmington papers of an application for a new county out of the upper part of New Hanover and lower parts of Sampson and Duplin.

Both applications, we believe, will rest upon the same foundation—distance from the Court House, and consequent inconvenience, delay, and expense, in obtaining justice and performing county duties.

We are not in favor of multiplying counties; and have regretted many of the sub-divisions which have found favor with the Legislature. But if there ever has been a case in the State which called for it, this county is one. It is nearly fifty miles from here to the upper end of the county. To attend Court as a juror, witness, or suitor, a man must leave home on Sunday, and prepare to spend most of the week in town, at an expense for himself and horse which is burdensome to many, to say nothing of the loss of time, and the leaving of an unprotected family at home.

We hope that the application will be successful.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable on the 1st November. See advertisement.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, copying from this paper a paragraph in reprehension of the late Presentment by a Grand Jury in South Carolina, recommending an application to Congress to legalise the revival of the African slave trade, adds the following remark:—

"And, yet, it is fair to presume that the grand jury in question did, to a considerable extent, at least, represent the real sentiment of their district, and who can wonder that the men of the free states are jealous of this aggressive spirit of slavery."

Let us assure the Commercial, that if there be any such "real sentiment" in South Carolina, or any where else in the South, it has been produced *solely* by the unwarrantable interference of "the men of the free States" in that with which they have no proper business. Just as that unwarrantable interference has riveted closer the bonds of slavery, and postponed indefinitely steps which would probably before this have been taken in some of the States, for gradual emancipation.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.—The Wilmington Herald says that the new Court House, recently finished, is a building that reflects credit upon the County. It is a commodious, well-planned structure, built of brick, arranged with special reference to the comfort and convenience of the Bench, the Bar, and the people. The space assigned for the Judge and the Bar, is neatly carpeted; and there are damask curtains surrounding the seat of the former, we are told. There is a handsome gallery for the convenience of spectators; and the Clerks' desks, are so arranged that business can be transacted at them, without impeding or interfering with the transactions of the Court.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—We concur with several of our contemporaries, that the Presidential term of service is too short. It would be better six or even eight years than four. Not only would the country be saved from the present incessant excitement and turmoil, which no sooner ends in one election than it begins over another, but some little of the corruption now daily manifesting itself among the office hunters would be useless, and therefore would not offend the public virtue by its exhibition. The tribe of office hunters would be vastly curtailed; for many a man, greedy of office, if disappointed now consoles himself with the reflection that it is but three or four years till a new set will come in, and that from them he may hope for the "reward" for his "services" to his party. If the period were eight years, instead of four, these men might not be able to wait, but might be compelled to go to some honest calling for a living.

It is true that when we have a bad administration, the country will be cursed with it for a longer period. But it is so seldom that we have a good one, it is not probable that much would be lost in that way.

In Charleston, 12 deaths by yellow fever on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

The disease has broken out at Beaufort, S. C., and several deaths have occurred.

A Know Nothing Convention in Massachusetts, attended by 2000 Delegates, has nominated Henry J. Gardner for Governor of that State.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—SEBASTOPOL NOT YET TAKEN!—The Africa brings news to the 7th inst.

The rejoicings in England and France over the supposed decisive victories in the Crimea have been suddenly checked by the announcement that Sebastopol is not taken; that the report of the destruction of the Russian fleet is false; that the report of the explosion of Fort Constantine is also false, and that the despatch purporting to have come from Omer Pacha was a forgery.

Sebastopol, however, has been invested by the Allies, both by land and sea. But it had not fallen as late as the 30th ultimo. A despatch dated at Constantinople on the evening of that day, from Lord Stratford de Radcliffe to Lord Clarendon, states that the armies had established a basis of operations at Balakalava. On the morning of the 28th they were preparing to march without delay upon Sebastopol. The Agamemnon and other vessels of war were at Balakalava, where they were disembarking the battering trains.

The Austrian General at Odessa telegraphs that the struggle recommenced on the 25th and continued when the courier left. On the 27th the Allies were on the road to Baalbeck, 10 miles from Sebastopol.

Official despatches, received by way of Marseilles, state that Sebastopol was invested on the 27th and the second line of defences carried.—Prince Menschikoff had fallen back with the wreck of his army, and was shut up in Sebastopol. The Allied land forces were in communication with their fleet and commanded the approaches to Sebastopol.

Gen. Ostensacken and Gen. Luders had entered the Crimea with Russian reinforcements to the number of forty battalions. Omer Pasha had orders to join the army of the Crimea.

At the battle of Alma the Allied forces took three thousand prisoners.

The fortifications of Anapa were burnt by the Russian garrison, who were marching to the scene of action.

Austria intimates that she will consider the Czar's prolonged refusal of the four conditions as a *casus belli*.

Cotton and breadstuffs without change at Liverpool.

RUMORED DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMPANIONS.—A telegraphic despatch from Montreal, dated Friday last, says,

A despatch from Dr. Rae, dated York Factory, August 4th, has been received by Sir George Sansom, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions. They were starved to death in the spring of 1852, to the northwest of Fox River.

But, another despatch from Montreal, of Saturday, says the above is considered a hoax.

NEW HANOVER SPECIAL ELECTION.—A very remarkable state of things exists among the democracy of New Hanover. In August last, Col. Person, one of the most talented and respectable members of the party, not only in that county but in the State, and one of the regular nominees of the party, was almost beaten by a candidate brought out on the eve of the election. That rather startled the public. But Col. Person, being appointed Judge, resigned his seat, and another election was ordered for the 19th inst. Dr. Peter M. Walker, who, as an individual, is certainly very popular, was brought forward as *the* candidate of the party. On the very morning of the election another democrat was brought out, and is elected by a majority of about two to one! Whether this has been caused by the manner of Dr. Walker's nomination by a clique of managers, by the imprudent tone of the Journal, or by what other cause, we know not. But so it is.

We copy from the Herald the following particulars:

A "Ramshackle" Victory!—What *is* the matter? There must be a screw loose somewhere; or else the returns of the election held in this County yesterday for a member of the House of Commons, wear a very peculiar look. How is it? Here was Dr. Peter M. Walker, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, brought out for the turf several weeks since; here was the *Journal*, with characteristic impudence, rebuking independent Democrats who dared to express dissatisfaction at the course things were taking, and dubbing them by the contemptuous phrase of "Ramshackles"; here also was a quiet field and no opposition to the dominant party, until the very day of election; when lo! and behold! Mr. Dugald McMillan is brought forward, and to the surprise of every body, himself included, is elected by a majority of at least two to one! "The Ramshackles" have done the business this time and no mistake.

Mr. McMillan, the elected Commoner, is a Democrat—a man of sound, practical sense, esteemed for his many good qualities, and will doubtless serve the county faithfully as its representative.

We may state incidentally that the ordinary majority for the party candidate, in this County, ranges somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000, 1,200, or thereabouts.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

October 19th, 1854.

PRECINCTS.	McMILLAN.	WALKER.
Wilmington,	495	202
Masonborough,	6	13
Sandy Run,	13	8
Long Creek,	42	19
South Washington,	49	14
Moore's Creek,	18	11
Middle Sound,	5	2
Federal Point,	9	8
Holly Shelter,	4	5
Piney Woods,	13	11
Caintuck,		
Upper Black River,	13	19
Rocky Point,	7	36

The Journal says, among other things,—

"We do not pretend to disguise the fact that we regret that result. It renders it painfully apparent that there is a deep—and, we fear, permanent—split in the ranks of the Democratic party in New Hanover county. This has been too manifest for some time past."

"Dr. Walker came out against his own wishes and interests, because he had been persuaded to do so by members of the party who had no more to do with others who are talked of as constituting a "clique" than the man in the moon."

Wm. S. Mullins, Esq. formerly of this town, has been re-elected representative to the Legislature of South Carolina, from Marion District.

The Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Road have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last twelve months. The gross receipts for the past year amounted to about $175,000.

A poor fellow having got his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible, on which he remarked, "Do write to father, for he always swore I had none."

THE FAIR.—A letter to the Norfolk Beacon says,—

The second Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, opened to-day under the most favorable auspices. The exhibition bids fair to be a most brilliant and attractive one, and truly every way deserving the success that is anticipated. The managers have used every endeavor to promote the interest of its great object, and to render it creditable to the State. An immense concourse of persons have been attracted to this city, very apppropriately styled the "city of oaks." Never on any occasion has such a crowd been assembled at the capital of the "Old North State," except, perhaps, on the occasion of the visit of the illustrious Clay. Every section of the State is represented, and the greatest interest is manifested by all classes. The beauty and fashion of the State—from the sandy beach of the eastern border to the snow capped mountains of the west—are congregated here, and are by far the most attractive objects of the exhibition. The weather is most propitious and delightful, and everything inspires the belief that the exhibition will be superior to the last.

The display of horses, cattle and poultry are quite attractive. The assortment of farming utensils are good—among the most extensive in this line are the articles exhibited by your enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs. Borum & McClean. There are also choice assortments from different sections of the State.

Floral Hall, located in the most conspicuous part of the ground, presents the greatest attraction. The articles are arranged with the most exquisite taste, and the ladies by whose hands they have been arranged are deserving of the greatest praise. The piano covers, ottomans, tufted worsted on cloth and velvet, embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, vests and cuffs, and wax flowers, &c., are all beautifully executed and really look magnificent. The articles exhibited by the young ladies of Clinton Female Institute, of Sampson county, have attracted much attention—their instructors certainly have cause for congratulation in the proficiency of their pupils. May this incentive inspire them to still greater proficiency. This institution is one of the most flourishing Female Seminaries in the State. It has seven teachers, and one hundred and forty pupils.

I would not forget to mention in this department a very interesting painting executed by O. P. Copeland, Esq., formerly of your section of Va.—the picture of "Old Rip Van Winkle"—which extends nearly across one side of the Hall, showing that N. Carolina is not the laggard and "sleepy Old Rip" she is represented to be; but that she is really wide awake, and marching onward with rapid strides in all the various improvements of the age.

Special Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Dear Express.—It is estimated that the crowd to-day, was larger, by two thousand, than on yesterday. The train of last evening was more than crowded within, and the tops of the coaches were filled to a dangerous extent. The Central train, from the East, running to within *eight* miles of the city, brought to that point near two hundred passengers, last evening, two thirds of whom, *walked* to the City. The same case this evening, on both roads, and the Lord only knows how many more will get here by to-morrow!

At an early hour this morning, the people commenced going to the Fair Grounds—the number increased, till about 12 o'clock, when the street, *one mile* in length, leading to *the* place, became one unbroken stream of human beings, omnibuses, hacks, carriages, &c. The number on the Grounds to day, is estimated at or near *ten thousand*. Of this number, one half are ladies (!) the pride and beauty of Carolina and the Old Dominion.

The various Committees have been busy in their examinations, to-day. The trial of fast horses, formed an important part of the afternoon's exercises, and excited great attraction. There is a good exhibition of this class of horses—an unusual number of fine saddle horses, harness horses, &c.

Mechanic's Hall presents a number of meritorious articles—among them, a beautiful carriage built in Fayetteville. Farmer's Hall is stored with agricultural specimens. Of Floral Hall, I will speak to-morrow.

On Thursday afternoon we saw quite a novel sight. Following immediately behind a brass band, in a wood wagon, drawn by two of the poorest looking horses in the county, were a company of about forty persons, dressed in every fanciful shape their imaginations could devise, and on the poorest horses and mules they could scare up in this vicinity. Some had tin swords six or eight feet long, and with spurs of the same material of about two feet in length, some had guns, and others flags, and each one disguised as best suited his taste. From their flags we learned they were the "Don Quixotte Invincibles." As to ourselves we *know nothing* whatever of the origin of this company, or who they were, but we *do* know they made quite a display in their novel uniform.

More than once was the question asked: "Are they the Know Nothings?" but no one was able to answer the question.—*Ral. Star.*

At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held during the late Fair,—Richard H. Smith, Esq., President, in the chair,—the following officers were elected:

President—Hon. Thos Ruffin; 1st Vice President—Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville; 2nd do.—Dr. Holt, of Lexington; 3d do—Dr. Crudup, of Franklin; 4th do—Mr. R. A. Bridges, of Edgecombe; Recording Secretary—Dr. Tompkins; Cor. Secretary—Mr. Lemay; Treasurer—Mr. Hutchins.

Delegation to attend the United States Ag. So. in Washington City.—Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Lewis Thompson, Hon. K. Rayner, P. C. Cameron, H. K. Burgwin, R. H. Smith.

PICKPOCKETS.—The light-fingered gentry appear to have been on hand during the State Fair at Raleigh. Messrs. Everitt Smith of Wayne, and J. J. Ferrell of Wake, lost pocket books, containing the one about $20, and the other about $30, in money, besides notes, &c. And a letter from Raleigh to the Norfolk Beacon says, "Col. Faison, of Northampton, had his pocket book, containing $250, stolen this evening at the depot on the arrival of the Weldon train."

NATURALIZATION.—An election being at hand in New York, citizens are made by hundreds and thousands out of the freshly arrived foreigners, many of whom know nothing even of our language, not to mention our institutions. The following advertisement appears in the New York Locofoco papers:

"Democratic Naturalization Committee will be in session in the back room, Tammany Hall, every day from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 5 p. m., 17th Oct. till 27th. By order Committee."

The "back room of Tammany Hall!" It is no wonder that associations are formed in the large cities to counteract this system of "foreign influence."

THE CAUSES OF DEFEAT.—A N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing about the overwhelming defeat of the Administration in three of the States which were lately so strongly democratic,—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana,—says,

"The Nebraska bill has no doubt very much contributed to these results; but that is by no means the only or even the principal cause. It is a general disappointment, not to say disgust, at the whole course and policy of the Administration; and its most bitter and influential opponents are those who were originally its warmest supporters. Such appointments as Mr. Soule, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Saunders, and other similar injudicious selections, have sunk deep into the minds of the community, and have greatly increased the dissatisfaction and discontent."

Why don't some of the Southern Locofoco papers, which pretend that their party at the North is sound on the slavery question, tell their readers where the voters came from who have just demolished the administration in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana? Nobody will pretend that the Whigs have a majority of 90,000 in Ohio, for at the latest election previous to this the Whigs were beaten 30 or 40,000. It is evident that some 60,000 Locofocos have abandoned their party and united with the Whigs against Nebraska. And it is equally evident, that those who remain under the party banner have contended, as Pierce did, that the Nebraska bill is "a measure in favor of freedom." The whole Northern Locofoco party is totally unreliable, and the Southern Locofocos know it, but conceal the fact from their readers.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The official list of appropriations made by Congress at its last session is published in the Washington papers. The following is a summary:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	$15,944,852 44
Army, fortifications, Military Academy, &c.,	11,373,568 90
Indian department, naval, revolutionary, and other pensions,	3,984,686 19
Naval service,	12,510,808 46
Post Office Department,	11,293,909 63
Treaty with Mexico,	10,000,000 00
Total,	$65,107,825 62

Besides this, the indefinite appropriations are estimated by the Intelligencer at five millions more. Seventy millions in one year, (or, omitting the Mexican treaty, sixty millions,) is no doubt considered by the Locofocos "economy and retrenchment."

A NEW CONVERT.—From the tone of the Washington Union since the elections, it is apprehended that that paper is about to turn "Know Nothing." Heretofore, no terms have been too strong for its denunciations of their anti-foreigner principles, and no flattery too gross to be crammed down the throats of "our adopted citizens." But the Union has no relish for *minorities;* and since the late Waterloo defeat it is down upon foreigners and upon the Roman Catholic religion—rebuking the former for having given occasion to the opposition which exists against them, and denying that the latter is based upon the true Christian creed.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—We have sometimes thought it might be instructive to give a daily record of the crimes reported in New York city. It is seldom indeed that a murder, or an attempt to murder, is not found in the catalogue of the 24 hours. Take last Tuesday:

Homicide in the 9th Ward.—A man named Archibald Irwin killed by a man named Darrow, who mistook Irwin for a man with whom he had had a quarrel. Darrow made his escape. He is an old offender, though a young man.

A Man Stabbed.—John Hays was badly stabbed in the abdomen by David Daly, who was arrested and committed.

Grand Larceny.—Two Germans, Charles Haynord and W. Kersnem, arrested and committed for grand larceny.

Infanticide.—A dead body of an infant found. Death caused by exposure.

Besides these there any quantity of fatal accidents; and a trial for murder going on.

And this day is not unlike others. Such a record might be made on any day.

DIED.

In this town, on the morning of the 20th inst., Miss CLARISSA E. PEARCE, second daughter of the late Rev. John H. Pearce.

At Cedar Falls, N. C., Oct. 13, Dr. LORENZO WOOD, in the 47th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct 19, and 22.—Str Fanny with passengers, and freight for J H Hall, Ray & Pearce, T Graham, P P Johnson, H L Myrover & Co, Howe & Chase, F Wharton, H & E J Lilly, E L & J A Pemberton, T Waddill, Webb & Bro, W Winslow, Stedman & Horne, J W Baker, Starr & Williams, S T Hawley & Son, C E Leete, E A Vogler, Cross Creek Manf Co, B Rose, S W Tillinghast, R D McNeill, Beaver Creek Co, J & T Waddill, Richmond Manf Co, J G Hooker, E J Hale & Son, Jollie, Hanks & Holt, C M Lines, Council, Cain & Co, J R Whitaker, L W Levy, P Taylor, P P Johnson, Jenkins, Roberts & Co.

Cape Fear Line. Oct. 20.—Str Flora McDonald, with boats Gen McRae in tow, with goods for J H Hall, D Murphy, J B Walton, Mrs A E Brookshire, H L Myrover & Co, Miss M Raven, J M Morehead, W Fulton, Lash & Moore, E Belo, G H Lee, Mason & Armfield, S F Prather, T Smith, Wilson & Stafford, Thompson & Haynes, W A Lash, Austin & Link, J W Thomas, Silver Hill Mining Co, R T Long, C F Deems, Marshall & Parker, R Gray, W S Gilmer, J M Green, Jered & Albertson, C N McAdoo, Winbourn & Witty, A Elliot, Murchison, Reid & Co, A A McKethan, W L Steele, Starr & Williams, M J & M, Lash & Moore, W P Lindsay, John Kendan, J W Bitting, M Brown, Lehman & Butner, H M Lash & Co, Lehman, Butner & Lehman, R Streting.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18—Brigs Cardiff fm New York, L P Brown fm Havana, Albert Adams and Alamode fm Boston; Schr. Eugene from Boston. 19—Brig Frank fm Providence, R. I.; Schrs. N Crowell, Mary Anna, Jane C Patterson from Boston, Chas C Stratton from Philadelphia, Henry Nutt from New York. 20—Schr. D S Mershon fm Philadelphia, Schr. Lilly from New York. 21—Schrs Mary C Cranmer from Beaufort, Mary Powell fm New York, Sydney Price from Salem, Mary Patterson from Boston.

HORSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE a pair of fine HORSES, which work well in double or single harness, for sale.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 23, 1854. 42-2w

OWNER WANTED

FOR a Valise, Over Coat, and a Hat and Box, which came up from Wilmington on the Steamer Southerner, in Feb'y last. If not claimed soon they will be sold to pay freight and charges.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Oct. 23, 1854. 42

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 23.

BACON—	10 a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5¾ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	11½ a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8⅜ a 8⅝	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7½ a 8	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	55 a 57
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 45
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	50 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	7 25 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Fine,	6 75 a 0 00	American Gin,	50 a 60
Scratched,	6 50 a 0 00	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	55 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 00 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	11 a 12	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8 a	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton remained steady up to Saturday. What effect the late news will have is yet to be shown.

Flour—Receipts light, probably owing to the dry weather. Prices fully up to quotations.

Corn—Price continues steady.

Rye—In demand. Receipts light.

N. C. Brandy and Whiskey are both in demand, and would probably command higher figures than quotations.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 90, virgin 2 22. Spirits 43 to 44.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin 2 72, yellow dip 3 40. Spirits 48. Rosin—No. 1, 2 25, common 1 50. Tar 3 10.—Alum Salt 45. Western Bacon 9. Ash Heading $12.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Committee will meet at the office of the Chairman, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of November for the purpose of examining those who wish to teach in the Common Schools of Cumberland County.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
J. T. WARDEN,
W. A. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1854 42-4t

Carolinian and Argus copy.

Second Fall Stock.

PEARCE & FERGUSON are now receiving their SECOND Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY DOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes,

With a good assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which they offer to purchasers as low and on as accommodating terms as any House in town.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

Oct. 20, 1854. 42-6t

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

OCTOBER 18th 1854.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. has been declared—payable at the principal Bank, and Branches, on and after the 1st Nov. next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

Oct. 19. 42-t1N

LARGE LAND SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale before the Court House door in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the first Monday of November next, about one thousand acres of good cultivating, and finely timbered land, the property of Miss Flora Taylor, lying on Hammond's Creek, in Bladen County. Persons wishing further particulars in relation to said land, can apply to the undersigned, Maj. Thomas C. Smith, Mr. James W. Cromartie, or to W. D. McNeill, Esq.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

J. G. MACDUGALD, Attorney.

Also, about 400 acres of excellent Turpentine land, lying on Colly, in Bladen County, the property of Mrs. Lucy A. MacDugald, wife of Coll MacDugald.

J. G. MACDUGALD, Trustee.

Also, the Plantation and adjoining lands, on which David Johnson now resides, about 900 acres of land. These lands are finely adapted to the growing of Corn, part of them good turpentine land, with all necessary buildings for comfortable living. These lands lie on Turnbull in Bladen County.

J. G. MACDUGALD, Attorney.

Also, the Elias Gardner lands, about 600 acres lying on Turnbull, in Bladen County; this tract is well timbered and excellent turpentine land.

J. G. MACDUGALD, Attorney.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 14, 1854. 42*2w

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Plantation, on East side of Cape Fear River, known as the McKay and Toomer Lands, (purchased at the recent sale of my deceased father's estate,) containing 530 acres of as good farming land as is to be found in the County of Cumberland. Any one in want of a good farm, convenient to the best market in the Southern country, could not do better than to purchase this, as a bargain may be had. I will be pleased to show it to any one who may give me a call.

J. W. STRANGE.

Sept. 26, 1854. 35-tf

☞ If not sold at private sale before Tuesday of November Court, it will be offered at public sale at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, M.

One Four Horse Waggon of superior timber, and workmanship, (up-country make,) for sale by

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Oct. 23. 42-1t

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, on Wednesday, the 22d of November next, SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO Acres of Land, lying in one mile of the F. & Centre Plank Road, and fourteen miles from Fayetteville. Said Land is as well suited to the growth of Corn, Peas, Rye, &c., as any in the County. There is valuable Swamp Land on Puppy Creek in a high state of cultivation. To Turpentine and Timber makers a rare chance is offering.

I will also sell on the same day, my stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and two Horses; also, Corn, Peas, Fodder, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms, CASH. DUGALD McGREGOR.

Cumberland Co., Oct. 20, 1854. 42-ts

1000 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscriber offers 1000 acres of good Turpentine LAND for sale, situated on Nicholson's creek, 19 miles West from Fayetteville in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, a part of which is well adapted to cultivation. Apply to JAMES JENKINS.

Oct. 21, 1854. 42*4w

Argus and Carolinian copy 4 weeks.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to emancipate Isham Drake, a slave, formerly the property of Thos. S. Lutterloh. Also, Elsie, a slave, formerly the property of Robert Donaldson, and wife of Isham Drake aforesaid,—whereof notice is hereby given.

Oct. 20, 1854. 1tpd

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next session of the General Assembly for the State of North Carolina, to emancipate John Carver, a slave, formerly the property of Jesse Carver, but more recently of Rebecca Carver.

Oct. 16. 41-3t

Elementary Spellers, five groce.—

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 18, 1854.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively. Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary

October 14, 1852. 36Y

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854. 89tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1852. 24tf

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats

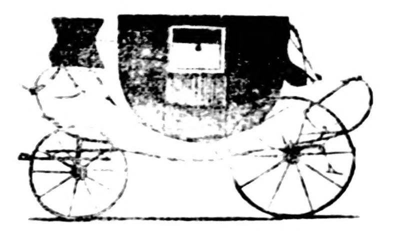
Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
" LEWIS,
" ALFRED ELLIS,
" JAS. CASSIDEY,
" KINGSBURY, and
" ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 13, 1852. 29tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc., Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem; which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m.—arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion.

M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Life and Writings of St. Paul.

THE great work of Conybeare & Howson, on the Life and Epistles of St. Paul, at half the price of the English Edition. 2 large 8vo. vols., $6. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Also, just received, Lives of the Chief Justices of the United States, by Geo. Van Santford; Herbert's Captains of the Roman Republic; Cumming's Minor Works; Mrs. Carlen's Home in the Valley, a popular Swedish Novel; Hugh McQueen's Orator's Touchstone; Illustrated edition of Bleak House. Oct. 4.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

GRUPY & STRANSBURY,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND WATER STS.,

Baltimore, Md.

WE have on hand a large and superior assortment of Hemlock Sole Leather, of every weight; Oak tanned, do.; Harness Leather; first and second quality Bridle, Belt, Oil and Lace; heavy Upper for Servants wear. In fact a full assortment of every kind and quality that may be called for in the LEATHER LINE. ☞Shoe findings put up to order. Pure Cod Liver, Nests foot and Tanners Oil for sale.

HIDES! HIDES!!

We solicit consignments of Green Hides and Skins for which we will pay the highest Cash price.

Oct. 5. 37-8tpd

The Virginia Comedians, or the old

days in the Old Dominion; Easy Nat, or the three Apprentices; Scott's Industry; Poetics, &c. &c. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 4.

A CARD.

THE subscribers having disposed of all the Boats belonging to the Frank and Jerry Line to Messrs. Ramsey & Bro. and J. E. Metts, with the intention of permanently retiring from the Boating business, would solicit for our successors the continuance of the same liberal patronage which has been extended to us, believing at the same time that they will do all in their power to give entire satisfaction to all those who may entrust their business to them.

We beg leave at this time to tender our sincere thanks to the merchants of this place and the interior, for the very liberal patronage extended to us since we located ourselves in this community; and we must acknowledge that we have received acts of kindness from those who were almost perfect strangers to us, which will be fondly cherished by us always.

In transacting our business we have endeavored to do it to the entire satisfaction of those who have seen proper to patronise us. If we have accomplished this, we have attained that which we have most desired.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS

Oct. 6, 1854. 37tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or account previous to the 1st July last are earnestly requested to make payment forthwith, as it is very inconvenient to give any longer indulgence. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient. Having made some change in my business, it is important that all accounts should be settled, and they must be settled.

P. SHEMWELL.

P. S.—I can be found at the store of Shemwell & McDonald, who, in my absence, are authorized to receipt in my name.

Oct. 7, 1854. 28-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Wilmington and Fayetteville,

And Agents for Metts' Line of Steamboats

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

M. J. RAMSEY.] [S. A. RAMSEY

August 29, 1854. 26tf

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle.)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

5000 lbs. extra North Carolina

Bacon, at J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Oct. 2. 36-

NOTICE.

HAVING opened a Store on East side of Gillespie street, opposite P. P. Johnson, and one door South of W. Draughon, I would beg leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that I have just received my stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Sugar and Coffee, &c.,

Which I will sell on accommodating terms.

SAM'L CAIN, Jr.

Sept. 27, 1854. 35-2m

CARRIAGE MATERIALS.

JUST received a general assortment of Carriage Materials of the best quality, consisting of Springs, Axles, Dash Irons, Seat Arms, Hub and Sand Bands,—(Silver and Brass.) Maleable Irons. Also, Band, Oval, Rod, Square and Tire Irons of almost every size; likewise Hubs, Spokes and Rims; together with Laces, wide and narrow,—Oil Carpeting, Enameled Cloth,—plain and figured. Together with Linseed Oil and Paints of all kinds; for sale. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE.

Sept. 26. 35-6w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS business exclusively, and are now receiving a very large Stock, which we offer at wholesale and retail cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place,—consisting of black, plain, plaid and brocade Alpacas; plain and plaid Cashmeres; DeLains of every color; French and English Merinos; black, brocade, plaid and tan silks.

Black and plaid Ginghams; fine black and plaid Shawls, Talmas, Mantillas and Cloaks; embroidered and plain Cloth of different colors, for Ladies' Cloaks; embroidered Handkerchiefs, Undersleeves, Collars and Chemizetts; a large lot of Pic-nic and Kid Gloves, of every color; Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, black and colored, with and without heels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linings, Kerseys; Sheetings and Shirtings, bleached and unbleached; Bed Blankets and Negro ditto; Carpeting and Rugs.

A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; and indeed every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 14, 1854. 31tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 4, 1853. 200tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Book-Binding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has resumed his Book-Binding business, at his old stand opposite E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore, on Anderson street, where he will receive and execute any style desired, plain and ornamental.

Music, magazines, pamphlets newspapers, &c. bound to any pattern desired. Old books re-bound.

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST

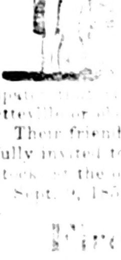
July 21, 1854. 18tf

CLARK & WOODWARD

HAVE just received their Fall and Winter stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of OVERCOATS, FROCK and DRESS COATS, PANTS and VESTS, of a very superior quality, and certainly equal to anything that can be purchased in this market. Also, a large and well selected assortment of CHILDREN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, all of the latest styles.

In addition to the above elegant stock, they have a large supply of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, some of them of a very superior quality; also, Stocks, Cravats, Shirts, [illegible] and [illegible] Collars, and Suspenders. All of which will be sold on the MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

CLARK & WOODWARD



CONTINUE to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the room immediately over their Store, where they are prepared, upon the shortest notice, to make up their own Cloths, or those furnished by customers; and all favoring them with their patronage may rest assured that their work will be [illegible] neatness, fidelity and despatch [illegible] surpassed in the town of Fayetteville or elsewhere.

Their friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call and examine their stock at the old stand.

Sept. 9, 1854. 30-2m

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING, Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Ypd

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon
200 bales Hay
20 bbls. Mess Pork
500 sacks Salt
5 casks Rice
15 bbls. Refined Sugar
40 kegs Nails
10 bbls. Glue
500 casks Lime

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon. BENBOW, KYLE & CO

July 5, 1854. 11tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of	$1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired,	269,634 00
Amount now insured,	$882,228 00
Amount Premium Notes,	$164,669 61
Do. do. cancelled and expired,	36,085 35
Do. do. now on hand,	$128,584 26
Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.	
Cash premiums received,	$8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid,	$4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Kyle, J G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. M. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE and JAMES N. SMITH. [19y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, &c.,

Which we will sell wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.

COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.

August 28, 1854. 26-2m

LABORERS WANTED.

200 HANDS, white or black, wanted to work on the Western Rail Road, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, being on the high and dry sand-hills west of town.

JONES & BARBEE.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

ALMANACS FOR 1855.

A LARGE supply of Farmer's & Planter's and Turner's N. C. Almanacs for 1855, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 23. 24-

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of

Glue for Distillers use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

R. F. PEARCE.] 13tf [J. B. FERGUSON.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 *Chesnut St.,* (*opposite the State House,*)

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 18. 85tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞CHEAP FOR CASH.☜ Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

FRESH SUPPLY

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST,

IS now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK, comprising nearly every thing in his line, which he offers to Country Merchants, Physicians and others on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in the State. Satisfaction guarantied in regard to quality and price.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1854. 37-1m

Groceries—Boots & Shoes.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Choice Havana Cigars.

English & French Sauces, Cordials, &c.

W. DRAUGHON is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of goods in his line, selected by himself in New York; among which are the following, viz:

A full stock choice GROCERIES.
200,000 *CIGARS of various brands.*
One pipe very superior Old French Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.
One do. do. do. Alex. Seignett, pale.
With several other brands.
Pure Holland Gin—Old Jamaica & St. Croix RUM.
Old Golden and Brown Sherry Wines.
Old Port Wine.

Burgundy Port, Sicily Madeira Wine, &c. And a variety of low priced Wines. 10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar.

IN GLASS, the following, viz:

Heidsic Champagne wine; Bollinger Champagne wine, and several other brands.
Still & Sparkling Hock wines, several varieties.
Longworth's Still & Sparkling Catawba wine.
Do. do. do. Isabella, or Lady's wine.

Imported BRANDY CHERRIES; CHERRY BRANDY.

The celebrated *German Stomach Bitters.*

London PORTER and Edinburgh ALE, in quarts and pints. London Walnut and Tomato Catsup; Worcestershire Sauce; Essence Anchovies; Olives; *Pate foie de gras*; Sardines; Lobsters; Orange, Lemon, Peaches, Gooseberries, &c. for Pies, &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his customers to his Segars, they being superior to those usually offered in this market.

He shortly expects direct from Bordeaux, Sardines, Salad Oil, Pickles, and many other nice things.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 21st, 1854. 3-2m

MULES.

THE subscriber, from Bourbon County, Ky., will be at the Coal Fields, in Chatham co., on the 7th and 8th; at Carthage on the 9th and 10th; at Kingsbury on the 11th and 12th; at Fayetteville 13th to 15th; at Elizabethtown on 18th and 19th; and at Whitehall on the 21st of October next. A part of the stock will be at Lumberton from 17th to 20th; and from there to Whiteville and Wilmington, with a splendid drove of Mules, from the best Kentucky stock, 3 and 4 years old, and will average 16 hands high. In the lot will be found a few pairs of extra Carriage Mules, broke and trained for the Cape Fear market. Persons wanting Mules will do well to examine my stock; prices shall be satisfactory.

J. L. HUTCHCRAFT.

Sept. 18th, 1854. 33-2w

RYE WHISKEY.

DOCTOR Frank Williams' rectified Rye Whiskey can at all times be found at our Warehouse by the Cask. We have been selling this Whiskey for the last seven years and know it to be as good, if not superior to any Whiskey manufactured in America.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 20, 1854. 33-tf

A PRINCIPAL WANTED

TO take charge of Laurinburgh High School in January 1855. Situated at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

Applications addressed to the undersigned as above, will be received until the 2d Saturday in November next, at which time a selection will be made.

To ensure success satisfactory reference will be required.

A situation of such importance seldom offers, and to a gentleman competent to impart a thorough English and Classical Education, a *liberal* salary will be given.

A gentleman of small family, who might take charge of the large boarding house in connection with the School, would be preferred.

Since the School went into operation in January 1853, under the management of the Rev. J. J. Smyth, A. M., one hundred and sixteen pupils have been in attendance. Mr. Smyth leaves at the close of the present Session, to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at Greensboro', N. C.

The location for health, sobriety and morality, is surpassed by few. Any information desired will be furnished on application to the present Principal or the undersigned.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y Board Trustees.

Sept 8, 1854. 30-td

JAMES M. EDNEY 56 JOHN ST. COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books,

MUSIC, [illegible], PIANOS,

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,

OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 2½ PER CENT COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. N. Y. [illegible] 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 430 acres of valuable land, situated in Robeson County, adjoining the lands of Dan'l McKinnon, Jacob Alford, and others. The tract of land is heavily timbered; some 40 acres cleared and under cultivation—water good, and summer range for stock excellent. The cleared land produces Corn, Cotton, &c., admirably well. Terms made easy. Mr. John McCallum and Zachariah Fullmore will show the land to persons wishing to buy or purchase. EDWARD McCALLUM.

Gilopolis, Sept. 27, 1854. 38-*3t

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing 1350 acres. This Land is situated in Marion District, S. C., and is intersected by the roads leading from Harlleesville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and about nine miles from the former place. This Land is heavily timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.

☞A bargain can be had in the purchase of this Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

J. L. McRAE.

Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854. 16*4m

NOTICE.

THE Committee for the examination of [illegible] Common Schools in the County of Sampson [illegible] meet in Clinton on Saturday, the [illegible] of Nov [illegible] and examine all who apply for certificates.

ISHAM ROYAL, [illegible]

Clinton, Oct. 6.

A Rare Chance for Capital.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his [illegible] offers his place for sale, containing [illegible] Land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, [illegible] South River, and twelve miles [illegible] is on the place a good Store House, a [illegible] Warehouse, a good Dwelling [illegible] out houses, a [illegible] Turpentine [illegible] recently set in the most [illegible] fixtures and good sheds [illegible] Rosin and Spirit [illegible] less than [illegible] exp [illegible] can be [illegible] to good paying [illegible] the [illegible] at reasonable [illegible] There [illegible] of fine farming land, a part of which is [illegible] a fine state of cultivation. The place [illegible] good. I also offer a young team of fine [illegible] ness and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon [illegible] with iron axles, and set of [illegible] pressly for [illegible] and spirits [illegible] present stock of Goods in the store [illegible] every variety of Goods. I would like to sell [illegible] and give a bargain. Persons wishing to [illegible] Mercantile and Distilling business would [illegible] give me a call. If the Goods are not [illegible] the stock on hand will be [illegible] at [illegible] 10th of October.

Any information will be given [illegible] Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.

W. J. [illegible]

P. S. All persons indebted to [illegible] make payment at the earliest [illegible] ness must be closed up. Longer indulgence [illegible] given on book standing notes and accounts.

Aug 7, 1854.

4,500 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscribers offer for sale the above quantity of Land, lying in the [illegible] on the Cape Fear River, being the [illegible] James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are [illegible] into three separate and distinct [illegible] plied with comfortable dwellings [illegible] situated in the pine woods, convenient [illegible] tations, and are perfectly healthy. They [illegible] and valuable plantations [illegible] River [illegible] Swamp, together with large bodies [illegible] lands, they [illegible] and will [illegible] suit purchasers, either [illegible] may suit best. Either of the subscribers [illegible] the land, at any time, to persons wishing [illegible] them. Any further information may be [illegible] addressing either one of the subscribers at [illegible] O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a good bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. [illegible],
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 21-tf

☞THE CHEST

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M. D.

The eminent Medical Practitioner, [illegible] surgery to the world [illegible]

Great Preservative of Consumption [illegible]

[illegible] *Cure for Pulmonary Diseases,*

WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE,

[illegible] invented and adv[illegible] the use of the

McFarlane's Fur Chest Protector,

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a [illegible] and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and the still [illegible] of the lungs, which arise from the exposure of the chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared [illegible] lined with silk and padded, which, suspended [illegible] neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner that once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress throughout the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, where it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts inquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, with no resort to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last the years. No one who values the health of himself or family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co. [illegible] and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the [illegible] of Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture [illegible] to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors" to see to their being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article, and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size,	$1 50 each.
Ladies' do,	1 00 do.
Boys' and Misses' do,	75 do.

HARCOURT BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann street and 102 Nassau street,
New York, U. S.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London. Manufactory, 44 Market street, Manchester, England.

H., B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a special opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann street, New York, U. S.

Sept. 15, 1854. 32-1aw3m

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

THE HYDROMAGEN,

OR, WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE

CORK SOLES.

Manufactured by HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO. [illegible] Market Street, Manchester.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London, England. American Establishments [illegible] street and 102 Nassau street, New York, U. S.

THE Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventative of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity, while Consumption, so prevalent among the [illegible] of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They entirely supercede overshoes, as these cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner, and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, [illegible] placed inside, does not increase the size of the shoe, or cause the foot to appear untidy. To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage [illegible] with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides, [illegible] patronize them will find their yearly doctor's [illegible] diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more [illegible] sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent [illegible] year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, [illegible] Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, [illegible] and Berlin, our sales reached 1,752,450 pairs of Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventative for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Men's Size,	per pair,	35 Cents.
Ladies' do,	do.	30 do.
Boys' & Misses' do.		25 do.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store among any class of goods. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.
38 Ann Street, New York.

Sept. 15, 1854. 32-1aw3m